

# ASSIGNMENT 1

Textbook Assignment: Chapter 1, "Historical Perspectives," pages 1-1 through 1-11.

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| <p>1-1. A prisoner's ability to adhere to the Code of Conduct, their faith, and their value system depends upon which of the following?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Personal integrity</li><li>2. Strength of character</li><li>3. Belief in self and country</li><li>4. Each of the above</li></ol> | <p>1-5. In the Thirty-Year's War, the Treaty of Westphalia (1648) specified that prisoners would be released under what conditions?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Immediately</li><li>2. Without ransom</li><li>3. In equal numbers</li><li>4. At given intervals</li></ol> |
| <p>1-2. During the middle ages, what factors continued to typify wars?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Barbarism</li><li>2. Brutality</li><li>3. Mass killings</li><li>4. Each of the above</li></ol>  | <p>1-6. In the years before 1864, what total numbers of international agreements were written for the protection of human life during a state of war?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. 62</li><li>2. 150</li><li>3. 291</li><li>4. 310</li></ol>                               |
| <p>1-3. Francisco de Vitoria in 1550 considered it illegal to take what action more than was warranted by the objective?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Spend more income</li><li>2. Take more booty</li><li>3. Do more harm</li><li>4. Use more equipment</li></ol>                                    | <p>1-7. What individual suggested that prisoners should only be prevented from further active fighting?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Grotius</li><li>2. Montesquieu</li><li>3. Rousseau</li><li>4. de Vattel</li></ol>   |
| <p>1-4. Which of the following writers produced documents that would later develop into an international code for treatment of Prisoners of War?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Belli Pacis</li><li>2. Montesquieu</li><li>3. Grotius</li><li>4. Both 2 and 3 above</li></ol>                           | <p>1-8. During what century did humane treatment of prisoners of war become an established ideal?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. 15<sup>th</sup></li><li>2. 18<sup>th</sup></li><li>3. 19<sup>th</sup></li><li>4. 20<sup>th</sup></li></ol>                                  |

- 1-9. Rousseau made the distinction between individuals as soldiers and what category of persons?
1. Civilians
  2. Non-combatants
  3. Support personnel
  4. Prisoners
- 1-10. In de Vattel's time, clergy and what other category of personnel were given special status provided they did not bear arms on the field of battle?
1. Medical personnel
  2. Females
  3. Men of letters
  4. Civilians
- 1-11. In the American Revolution, prisoners from what country were treated fairly well?
1. Britain
  2. Germany
  2. America
  4. Canada
- 1-12. During the American Revolution, at the hands of colonists, loyalists received what treatment as prisoners of war?
1. Flogging and solitary confinement
  2. Torture and no medical treatment
  3. Both 1 and 2, above
  4. Conviction of treason and condemned to death
- 1-13. During the American Revolution, the colonists let what factor influence their treatment of a particular enemy group?
1. Enemy religious affiliation
  2. Enemy nationality
  3. Colonist's attitude
  4. Enemy ethnic background
- 1-14. Which of the following factors is cited as a deterrent to giving humane treatment to POW's?
1. Location of the facility
  2. National diet of the captors
  3. Hatred of the enemy
  4. Experience and age of the captors
- 1-15. de Vattel defined what category of persons as those who were able to fight for the aims of war?
1. Civilians
  2. Prisoners
  3. Belligerents
  4. Non-Combatants
- 1-16. In the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, Daniel Webster stated that prisoners of war should not be treated as
1. criminals
  2. booty
  3. slaves
  4. hostages
- 1-17. In April 1863, President Lincoln issued "Instructions for the Government of Armies of the United States in the Field" prepared by which of the following individuals?
1. Hannibal Hamlin
  2. Francis Lieber
  3. Henri Dunant
  4. Jean Gaspard Bluntschli
- 1-18. In Lincoln's General Order 100, Article 53 states, "Chaplains, medical staff officers, hospital nurses, and what other category of persons are not prisoners of war".
1. Servants
  2. Crippled soldiers
  3. Foreigners
  4. Civilians

- 1-19. Article 74 of General Order 100 states that, "Prisoners of war are prisoners of what entity, not of the captor?"
1. The occupying power
  2. The government
  3. The guards
- 1-20. In the civil war, neither side, North or South, was equipped to maintain prisoners due to which of the following factors?
1. Inadequate supplies
  2. Improperly trained guards
  3. Unprepared for prisoners
  4. Each of the above
- 1-21. In the same year as the publication of the Lieber code, efforts were initiated on an international scale for a uniform code of prisoner treatment. This effort culminated in the establishment of what organization?
1. The Geneva Convention
  2. The International Red Cross
  3. The Hague Conventions
  4. The United Nations
- 1-22. The 1874 Project for an International Convention on the Laws and Customs of War was held in what city?
1. Geneva
  2. Brussels
  3. Paris
  4. Hague
- 1-23. It was the Hague Conventions of 1864 and 1899, along with the Geneva Conventions of 1906 and 1929, that codified most of what still exists today as the definitive law of war. These actions came to fruition in what year?
1. 1935
  2. 1940
  3. 1949
  4. 1952
- 1-24. In the Annex to the Hague Convention of 1907, which of the following statements were stipulated for prisoners of war?
1. Required to give their name and rank
  2. Liberty to exercise their religion
  3. Could be used as laborers
  4. Each of the above
- 1-25. The Hague conventions were not binding during WW I because of what factor?
1. Signing was not unanimous
  2. The document was not translated properly
  3. The document specifically omitted non-combatants
  4. The document was not gender specific
- 1-26. Beginning with WWI, what country had an effective model of humane treatment of POW's?
1. Germany
  2. Great Britain
  3. United States
  4. Italy
- 1-27. During WW II, what two countries were non-signatories to the convention?
1. Germany & Italy
  2. Israel & Switzerland
  3. Russia & Japan
  4. Sweden & Ireland

- 1-28. During WWI, the United States considered it appropriate to interrogate POW's as long as what action was not used?
1. Torture
  2. Denial of food
  3. Force
  4. Deception
- 1-29. American treatment of enemy prisoners followed specific treatment standards with regard to what factors?
1. Food
  2. Clothing
  3. Pay
  4. Each of the above
- 1-30. The treatment of Americans imprisoned by the Japanese depended on the interests and personality of what individual(s)?
1. Camp commander
  2. Emperor of Japan
  3. Commanding General
  4. Individual guards
- 1-31. During WWII, Americans held by the Germans were NOT denied what activity?
1. Anti-German political rhetoric
  2. Religious expression
  3. Family visits
  4. Transfers
- 1-32. During the Korean War, which, if any, of the following countries were signatories of the Geneva Convention?
1. Republic of Korea
  2. North Korea
  3. Communist China
  4. None of the above
- 1-33. Which of the following was a major problem the United States faced in its management of enemy prisoners during the Korean War?
1. Language barriers
  2. Insufficient medical supplies
  3. Diet of Western food
  4. Transportation
- 1-34. During the Korean War, of the 173,219 Korean prisoners taken by the United States, what percentage died in captivity?
1. 2%
  2. 12%
  3. 20%
  4. 35%
- 1-35. During the Korean War, of the 7,190 Americans taken prisoner by North Korea, what percentage died in captivity?
1. 5%
  2. 10%
  3. 20%
  4. 38%
- 1-36. During what war did the United States first become acquainted with the power of indoctrination and propaganda?
1. WW I
  2. WW II
  3. Korean War
  4. Vietnam War

- 1-37. During WW II, what country was more adept at getting information from POWs?
1. Japan
  2. Germany
  3. Italians
  4. Russians
- 1-38. As a result of the Korean War, it became apparent that American prisoners of war needed extensive training in which of the following skills?
1. Escape
  2. Evasion
  3. Resistance
  4. Each of the above
- 1-39. During the Vietnamese war, which of the following recommendations of the Defense Advisory Committee of 1955 proved most effective for prisoners of war?
1. Code of Conduct
  2. Training program
  3. Security regulations
  4. Escape and evasion strategy
- 1-40. During the Vietnam War, Vietcong prisoners were under the direct management of what country or organization?
1. United States
  2. Great Britain
  3. South Vietnam
  4. International Red Cross
- 1-41. In 1973, approximately what total number of American prisoners of war returned from Vietnam?
1. 400
  2. 500
  3. 600
  4. 700
- 1-42. What was reported as the most valuable quality exhibited by released American POWs?
1. Sense of honor
  2. Heightened awareness of the meaning of life
  3. Adjustment to cultural changes in America
  4. Religious convictions
- 1-43. What advantage(s) did American prisoners of war imprisoned in Vietnam have over those held in Korea?
1. Higher overall education
  2. Better advance training
  3. Code of conduct
  4. Each of the above
- 1-44. What branch of service developed the SERE school?
1. Navy & Marine Corps
  2. Army
  3. Air Force
  4. Coast Guard
- 1-45. A sobering consequence of the Vietnam War is the number of military members still unaccounted for in what countries?
1. Vietnam
  2. Cambodia
  3. Laos
  4. Each of the above
- 1-46. As of 28 June 2000, what total number of Americans is still missing and unaccounted for from the Vietnam War?
1. 989
  2. 1,502
  3. 2,014
  4. 2,583

- 1-47. What factor is seen today as causing the “New Captivity”?
1. Nationalist wars in Africa
  2. Arab/Christian conflicts
  3. International Terrorism
- 1-48. Prior to what year were 80 percent of terrorist attacks against property, and 20 percent against people?
1. 1782
  2. 1882
  3. 1982
  4. 1995
- 1-49. What leverage is lost in a terrorist hostage situation?
1. Communication capabilities
  2. Red Cross access
  3. Geneva Convention protections
  4. Diplomatic intervention
- 1-50. Hostage taking, whether for a short or long duration, can cause what problems for the victims?
1. Inhumane treatment
  2. Traumatic after effects
  3. Medical complications
- 1-51. During the 1980’s, despite a slight decline in the total number or worldwide terrorist incidents, the percentage of attacks against people followed which trend?
1. Decreased to 50 percent; the rate of death decreased 13 percent
  2. Increased to 50 percent; the rate of death increased 13 percent
  3. Remained the same
- 1-52. Since 1982, approximately how many foreign nationals have been taken hostage by a variety of ideologically and politically committed terrorist groups?
1. 25
  2. 50
  3. 100
  4. 200
- 1-53. During the 1980’s, the percentage of terrorists attacks against people increased by what percentage?
1. 30%
  2. 40%
  3. 50%
  4. 60%
- 1-54. Regarding today’s terrorist activity, which of the following best describes the situation?
1. Hostages will be released unharmed
  2. Hostage takers will admit defeat
  3. Intimidated governments will acquiesce
  4. Hostage taking of prisoners/hostages will remain a fact of international political life
- 1-55. Deaths of hostages, and death threats against them have typically taken place in response to which of the following?
1. To the economy
  2. To the political climate
  3. To the perceived need of the captor
  4. To world events
- 1-56. Training to survive captivity has been developed out of what factors or actions?
1. Hard lessons of past scenarios
  2. War gaming
  3. Police actions
  4. Political action groups